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Whitehall, December 12.

THE following Addreſs has been preſented to His Majeſty, who received it very Graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Governors of the Charity for relief of poor Widdows and Children of Clergymen, with the Stewards, and the reſt of the Sons of the Clergy, at their Annual Feaſt of Charity in *London, December* the fourth, 1683. Being in number about Seven hundred.

Dread Soveraign,

ALL other Loyal Societies in the Kingdom having dutifully laid at Your Majeſty's Feet their zealous Acclamations for the miraculous Deliverance of Your Majeſty, and your Deareſt Brother the Duke of York, *from the late damnable Conſpiracy of Fanatical and wicked men, Enemies alike implacable to Monarchy and to the Church of* England; *We the Sons of the Clergy might juſtly be condemn'd of extreme ingratitude to God and the King, if we ſhould neglect to expreſs our unfeigned joy and Congratulations upon this moſt happy occaſion; ſince we have not only the ſame obligations of Duty and Fidelity to Your Majeſty, with all Your other Subjects, in that we plentifully enjoy the bleſſings of Heaven and Earth under Your moſt merciful and benign Reign; But we are a Corporation entirely Your Majeſty's, framed and erected by Your Royal Goodneſs into a Body of Men, in whom Loyalty and Obedience to the Crown is natural and inbred, derived to us from our Fathers, confirmed by our Education, encouraged by Your Majeſty's Patronage and Protection, and immoveably fix'd in us by our Holy Religion. We have therefore unanimouſly made uſe of this firſt return of our Solemn Annual Feaſt of Charity, to declare our vows of inviolable affection and zeal for the ſafety and honour of Your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, (whom God Almighty long preſerve:) and to publiſh to all the World our utter deteſtation of all Rebellious Pinciples and Practices, under whatſoever pretence of Liberty, Property, or Religion, they would recommend themſelves: And we take the boldneſs humbly to aſſure Your Majeſty that we are firmly reſolv'd to ſerve and defend (if need be) with our Lives and Fortunes, the juſt Prerogatives of Your Imperial Crown and Dignity, the right of Lineal Succeſſion in the Royal Family, and the happieſt Government upon Earth, as under Your Majeſty it is by Law eſtabliſhed in Church and State.*

Our particular relation to and zeal for the beſt of Reformed Churches, make us joyn in devout Prayers, that God would be pleaſed to turn the hearts of all Your miſguided Subjects to their bounden Duty and Allegiance, and incline them to judge of the Truth of the Proteſtant Religion, not by the Schiſmatical or factious Tenents of any evil Sect or Party that uſurps its name, but by that ſteddy Loyalty and Primitive Chriſtian ſubjection to Kings, which has been always own'd and practis'd by the Church of Chriſt, and remarkably by this of England.

In Teſtimony whereof the Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Corporation, have cauſed their Common Seal to be herennto affixed *December* the Fifth 1683. and Thirty fifth Year of Your Majeſty's Reign.

Vienna, December 5. Our Letters from *Hungary* inform us, that Prince *Ragotzi* having abſolutely refuſed Count *Tekeley* a retreat into his Fortreſs of *Monkatz*, notwithſtanding all the ſollicitation of his Mother, who is now married to that Count; He was retired no body knew whither, but wherever he is, we underſtand he has written to ſeveral of the Nobility of *Upper Hungary*, exhorting them to remain firm, and promiſing them great aſſiſtance in the Spring. We are told that by reaſon of the great ſcarcity of Proviſions at *Newſol*, the Imperial head quarter will be removed from thence to *Presbourg*. General *Rabata* is marched with ſeveral Regiments from *Newſol* to poſſeſs himſelf of divers Caſtles which are ſtill poſſeſſed by the Rebels. The Ambaſſadors which the Emperor is ſending to the Meeting appointed between the Poles and the Moſcovites for the determining the differences about their Limits, are haſtning their departure.

Lintz, December 7. The Duke of *Lorrain* arrived here the firſt Inſtant from *Hungary*, and has ſince had ſeveral Conferences with the Emperor concerning the preparations to be made againſt the next Campagne. The Troops that blocked up *Canifix*, not being able to ſubſiſt any longer by reaſon of the bad weather, are gone into their Winter-quarters, whereof Count *Leſlie* who was on his way thither, being appointed by the Emperor to command them, has given his Imperial Majeſty an account. The Count of *Starenberg* has received the Order of the Golden Fleece. We ſeem here very confident that the Venetians will come into the League againſt the Turks.

Ratisbonne, Dec. 9. The Emperor has received very conſiderable Supplies from *Spain* and *Italy* to enable him to make the neceſſary preparations againſt Spring; the Letters from *Lintz* telling us that 180 thouſand Ducats, 300 thouſand Crowns, and 60 thouſand Spaniſh Dopio's have been lately ſent thither. The Duke of *Lorrain* is now at Court; ſeveral Councils have been held, and orders have been ſent to the ſeveral Officers to raiſe their Recruits with all poſſible diligence. The Letters from *Italy* ſay, That the Ambaſſador of *Moſcovy* at *Conſtantinople* is very ill treated, the Caimacan being very much incenſed at his demanding at this time the reſtitution of *Czecherin*, and ſeveral other places; and that the King of *Perſia* has offered to attack the Turks with all his Forces.

Francfort, December 10. Our Letters from *Lintz* inform us, That the Emperor hath ſent Orders to all the Colonels to recruit their Regiments, and hath aſſigned them the moneys neceſſary for that ſervice; and ſeeing they are like to meet with difficulties in raiſing their ſaid recruits, for that the States of the Empire will not ſuffer any Levies within their reſpective Territories becauſe they themſelves may have occaſion to raiſe men, the Emperor has reſolved that the 5000 men which the States of *Sileſia* conſtantly maintain at their own charge for the defence of that Country, ſhall be made uſe of for the recruiting the ſaid Regiments, and that moneys ſhall be given to thoſe States to levy